

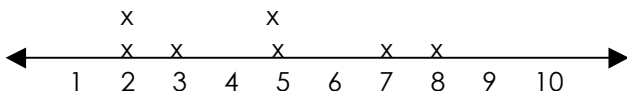
Elementary 2007 Mathematics Core Glossary

Word	Grade	Definition
above	K	Overhead, in a higher place.
acute angle	4, 5	An angle with a measure less than 90° .
acute triangle	5	A triangle that has three acute angles
add	K, 1	An operation that tells the sum of numbers, or how many there are when the sets are joined.
+ (add)	1, 2	Symbol for addition
addend		Any number being added. In $32+4=36$, 32 and 4 are addends.
algebraic expression	6	A mathematical phrase without an equal sign that includes variables and an operation(s) i.e., $3 + x$, $5n$,
algorithm		A step-by-step method for computing.
angle	2	An angle is formed when two line segments or rays meet at a common endpoint (vertex). An angle is described by the amount of turn around an endpoint from one ray or line segment to another. The turn is measured in degrees ($^\circ$).
approximately equal	6	Almost or near to equal. Symbol for approximately equal is ' \approx '.
area	4, 5, 6	The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.
array	3, 4	An arrangement of objects in equal rows.
associative property	4, 5	Changing the grouping of three or more addends does not change the sum. Addition: $(2+3)+4=2+(3+4)$ or $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$ Changing the grouping of three or more factors does not change the product. Multiplication: $(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$ or $(ab)c = a(bc)$
attribute	1, 3	A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.
average	5	A single number that describes all the numbers in a set. Usually, the average is the mean, but sometimes it is the median or the mode.
bar graph	3, 4	A kind of graph used to show information by comparing data using rectangular bars, arranged either vertically or horizontally
below	K	Beneath, in a lower place
between	K	In the space or interval that separates two things.
capacity	2, 3	The maximum amount that can be contained by an object. Often refers to measurement of a liquid.
centimeter	2, 3, 4	A centimeter is a unit of length in the metric system of measurements. 100 centimeters = 1 meter
certain	3	An event that will definitely happen. A certain event has a probability of 1.
chart	3	A form used to record information.
chord		Any line segment that joins two points on a circle.
circle	4, 2, 1, K	An enclosed plane figure with all points the same distance from the center.
circle graph	6	A graph in the shape of a circle or pie
circumference	6	The perimeter of a circle.
cluster	4	Data that are grouped together.

common denominator	5	A common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions
common factor	5	A factor that two or more numbers share
common multiple	5	A multiple that two or more numbers share
commutative property	4, 5	Changing the order of the addends does not change the sum. Addition: $2+3=3+2$ or $a+b=b+a$ Changing the order of the factors does not change the product. Multiplication: $2 \times 3=3 \times 2$ or $ab=ba$
complementary angles	6	Two angles that have measures with a sum of 90°
composite	5, 6	A number greater than 0 that has more than two different factors. The number 9 is a composite number because it has three factors: 1, 3, and 9.
concave polygon		A polygon with one or more diagonals that have points outside the polygon.
cone	1, 2	A solid bounded by a circular base and a curved surface with one vertex.
congruent	3	Having exactly the same size and shape.
convex polygon		A polygon with all interior angles measuring less than 180° . All diagonals of a convex polygon are inside the figure.
coordinate	4	The fixed point or location at which an ordered-pair meet.
coordinate grid		A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes.
coordinates		An ordered pair of numbers that identify a point on a coordinate plane or grid.
corresponding angles	5	Angles in the same position from one line to another.
cube	1, 2	A regular solid with six congruent square faces.
cup	2, 4	A unit of capacity used to measure in the customary system of measurement. e.g. 1 cup = 8 ounces
customary system	3	A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.
cylinder	6	A three-dimensional figure with two circular bases that are parallel and congruent.
days of the week	K	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
data	1, 3, 4, 5	Facts or information gathered
data display	6	Data may be displayed in tables and different graphs
decimals	5, 6	Based on ten; A decimal fraction is written with a decimal point; e.g. 0.1 and decimal mixed number; e.g. 1.1
degree	4	The name used for the basic units of measurement for angles and temperature.
denominator	3, 4, 5	Part of the fraction that tells how many fractional parts there are in the whole or set. It is the second term in the ratio. e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ ← The number below the fraction bar is the denominator.
diameter	4, 6	A line segment or chord that goes through the center of a circle and has endpoints on the circle.
difference	1, 2, 3, 4	The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.
dime	K, 1	A silver coin worth 10 cents or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar.

distributive property	4, 5	When one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product. For example: $6(2+3)=(6 \times 2)+(6 \times 3)$ or $a(b+c)=ab+ac$
dividend	3, 4, 5, 6	A number that is divided by another number.
divisibility (rules)	5, 6	Rules that are used to find if a number is divisible by numbers such as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, or 10. Number must be capable of being divided with a remainder of zero. (A way of finding out if one number divides another number.)
divisible	5, 6	Capable of being divided with a remainder of zero. How many times a quantity is contained within another number.
division symbols	5	\div $)$ $\overline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $/$ —
divisor	3, 4, 5, 6	The number by which another number is divided.
dollar	1	A paper bill or coin with a value of 100 cents. Dollar sign "\$"
e.g.		This abbreviation means "for example." When used in the Core, e.g. is not limited to the examples given.
edge	2, 5	A line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.
eighths	3, 4	Fractional number representing a part of a whole divided equally into eight parts. e.g. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, to $\frac{8}{8}$
elapsed time		The amount of time that passes between two times.
endpoint		A point at either end of a line segment, arc, or a point at one end of a ray.
equal to (=)	1, 2, 3, 4	Having the same amount, size, or value or being identical. The symbol is written as "=".
equation	3, 4, 5	A mathematical sentence that gives two names for the same quantity. It is written with an equal sign (=).
equilateral triangle	3, 5	A triangle with all sides of equal length.
equivalent	4	Having the same value.
equivalent fractions	5, 6	Fractions that name the same quantity.
estimate	4	A number close to an exact amount.
even	2	A whole number that can be divided by 2 with 0 remaining
experimental results	6	The actual outcome of trials in a probability experiment.
expanded form	3, 4	A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit. $263 = 200 + 60 + 3$ or 263 is 2 hundreds, 60 tens, and 3 ones.
exponent	5, 6	The number that tells how many equal factors there are.
expression	3, 4, 5	A variable or combination of variables, numbers, and operation symbols that represents a mathematical relationship. 6 , $2 + 3$, x , $x + 4$, and $x + 2y$ are all expressions.
face	2, 5	A plane figure that serves as one side of a solid figure. The faces of a cube are squares.
factors	3, 4, 5, 6	The whole numbers that are multiplied to form a product. In $6 \times 3 = 18$, 6 and 3 are factors of 18.
far	K	A great distance from a point.
fewer	K	Not many; of a smaller number
flip	3	A transformation creating a mirror image of a figure on the opposite side of a line. A flip is also called a reflection.

first quadrant	4	One of the four sections of a coordinate plane located in the upper right quadrant. (All coordinate points are positive in Quadrant I.)
foot	3	A commonly used linear unit of measure in the customary measurement system equal to 12 inches.
fourths	2, 3	Fractional number representing a part of a whole divided equally into four parts. e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, to $\frac{4}{4}$
formula	6	An equation that expresses a mathematical relationship, principle, or rule.
fractions	5	A way of representing part of a whole or part of a group by telling the number of equal parts in the whole and the number of those parts you are describing.
frequency table	3, 4	A table used to summarize the number of times items occur in a set of data.
function	6	A relation between two sets in which each member of the first set is paired with one and only one member of the second set. A function rule is a rule that explains the relationship between two sets.
gallon	4	A unit for measuring capacity in the customary measuring system; equal to 8 cups or 4 quarts.
generalization	6	A mathematical assertion based on logic about mathematical relationships and/or properties.
gram	4	A small unit for measuring weight in the metric system. 100 grams equal 1 kilogram
graph	1, 3	A kind of drawing that shows mathematical information, ideas and relationships
greatest common factor	6	The greatest number that is a factor of every number in a set of numbers. 3 is the greatest common factor of 9 and 15.
greater than	1	To compare two numbers when the greatest number is expressed first,
greater than >	2, 3, 4	The greater than sign (>) is used to compare two numbers when the greater number is expressed first. e.g. $5 > 2$
growing pattern	K, 1, 3, 4	A pattern that grows or increases from step to step. It is a beginning look at functions.
halves	2, 3	Fractional number representing a part of a whole divided equally into two parts. e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$, to $\frac{2}{2}$
hexagon	1, 2, 3	A polygon with 6 sides.
horizontal line		A line that is parallel to the horizon. A horizontal line is straight across or 180° .
i.e.		This abbreviation means "that is to say." When used in the Core, i.e. is limited to the specific examples given.
identity property of addition		If you add zero to a number, the sum is the same as that number. For example, $8 + 0 = 8$. Zero in addition allows a number to retain its identity.
identity property of multiplication		If you multiply a number by one, the product is the same as that number. For example, $18 \times 1 = 18$. 1 in multiplication allows a number to retain its identity.
impossible outcome	3	The probability of a certain outcome is zero.
improper fraction	5, 6	A fraction with a numerator greater than (or equal to) its denominator. e.g., $\frac{3}{2}$
inch	2, 3	A commonly used linear unit of measuring in the customary measurement system. 12 inches equal 1 foot
inequality	4, 5	A mathematical sentence that compares two unequal expressions using one or more of the symbols $<$, $>$, \leq , \geq , or \neq .
integers	6	Counting numbers, their opposites, and zero.
intersect		To meet or cross.
intersecting lines	4	Lines that cross at one point.

isosceles triangle	3, 5	A triangle that has exactly two congruent sides.
justify	6	To prove mathematically based on representations or solutions supported by mathematical relationships and/or properties.
kilogram	4	A unit for measuring mass in the metric system. 1 kilogram equals 100 grams.
least common denominator	6	The LCD for two or more common fractions is the least common multiple of the denominators.
least common multiple	6	The LCM of a set of two or more numbers is the smallest whole number (except zero) that is a multiple of each number. For example, the least common multiple of 3 and 5 is 15.
length	2, 3	The measure of distance from one end of any object or space to the other.
less than	1	To compare two numbers when the smallest number is expressed first.
less than <	2, 3, 4	The less than sign (<) is used to compare two numbers when the smaller number is expressed first. e.g. $2 > 5$
likely (outcome)	3	The probability of a certain outcome is probable.
line graph	4	A graph using line segments to connect points. Line graphs usually show changes that happen over a period of time.
line plot	3, 4	A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line. 
line symmetry	4	A figure having two congruent parts when divided by a line.
line		A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.
line of symmetry		A line that divides a figure into two congruent halves that are mirror images of each other.
line segment		A part of a line with two endpoints.
liter	4	The basic unit for measuring capacity in the metric system.
longer	K	Greater in length
maximum values	5	The greatest number in a group of data.
measure	3	To find the dimensions of something.
mean	5	A number found by dividing the sum of two or more numbers by the number of addends. The mean is often referred to as the average.
median	5	The middle number for a set of data when the data are arranged in order from least to greatest or greatest to least.
meter	3, 4	A meter is a unit for measuring length in the metric system of measurements. 1 meter = 100 centimeters
metric system	3	A system of measurement based on tens. The basic unit of length is the meter. The basic unit of mass is the gram. The basic unit of capacity is the liter.
midpoint	6	The point on a line segment that divides it into two congruent segments.
milliliter	4	A milliliter is a unit for measuring capacity in the metric system of measurements. There are 100 milliliter in a liter
millimeter	4	A millimeter is a unit for measuring length in the metric system of measurements. 1 millimeter = 1/10 centimeter
minimum values	5	The smallest number in a group of data.

mixed numeral	5, 6	A mixed numeral has both a whole number and a fractional part. Also known as a mixed number.
mode	5	The number that appears most frequently in a set of numbers. There may be one, more than one, or no mode.
months of the year	1	January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
more	K	The largest or larger in a group.
multiple	3, 4	A multiple of a number is the product of that number and another whole number.
multiplication symbols	5	x * •
near	K	close
net		A two-dimensional shape that can be folded into a three-dimensional figure is a net of that figure.
nickel	K, 1	A silver coin worth 5 cents.
not equal to	2, 3, 4	The symbol \neq shows that two numbers do not have the same value.
notation for exponents	6	A small number placed to the upper-right of a number. This shows the number of times the base number is multiplied by itself. 4^3 or $4\wedge 3$ This notation means 4 to the third power or $4 \times 4 \times 4$.
number line	2	A line that is marked with numbers in sequential order and using a scale.
number sentence	1	An equation that says two expressions have the same value. e.g. $1 + 1 = 2$
numerator	3, 4, 5	Part of the fraction that tells how many fractional parts there are out of the whole or set. It is the first term in the ratio. e.g. $\Rightarrow 1/2$ The number above the fraction bar is the numerator.
numeral		A symbol used to represent a number.
obtuse angle	4, 5	An angle with a measure greater than 90° and less than 180° .
obtuse triangle	5	A triangle with one obtuse angle.
octagon	3	A polygon with 8 sides.
odd	2	A whole number when divided by 2 always has a remainder.
one-to-one correspondence		The relationship between the spoken word and the written symbol.
order of operations	4, 5, 6	A set of rules that tells the order in which to compute.
ordinal numbers	K	A whole number that names the position of an object in sequence. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth are ordinal numbers.
ounce	3	A small unit for measuring weight in the customary system. 1 pound is equal to 16 ounces.
outcome	3	Result or answer in a probability experiment
outlier	4	A number in a set of data that is much larger or smaller than most of the other numbers in the set.
parallel	3, 4, 5	Having lines that do not intersect.
parallel lines	5	Lines in the same plane that are always the same distance apart.
parallelogram	1, 2	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel and congruent sides.

parentheses	4, 5	Curved lines used as grouping symbols for operations. The operations within the parentheses are performed first. i.e. $3(4+5) = 3(9) = 27$
pattern	2, 6	A sequence of objects, numbers, shapes, events, or ideas that repeat.
penny	K, 1	A copper coin worth 1 cent.
pentagon	2, 3	A polygon with 5 sides.
percent	5, 6	A ratio that represents parts per hundred.
perimeter	3, 4	The distance around a figure. The outer edge of a figure or shape.
perpendicular	4, 5	Forming right angles.
perpendicular lines	4, 5	Lines that meet at right angles.
π (pi)	6	The ratio of the circumference of any circle to its diameter. The value of pi is 3.1416..., an irrational number
pictograph	3	A graph that uses pictures to show data.
pint	4	A unit of capacity used to measure in the customary system of measurement. e.g. 1 pint = 2 cups
plane		A surface with infinite length and width but no thickness.
point		An exact location in space represented by a dot.
polygon	3, 5	A closed plane figure made by line segments.
pound	2, 3	A unit of mass used to measure in the customary system of measurement. i.e. 1 pound = 16 ounces
predict	6	Say or estimate that a specified thing will happen in the future.
prime	5, 6	A prime number is a counting number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.
prime factorization		A way to show a number as the product of prime factors. The prime factorization of 12 is $2 \times 2 \times 3$.
prism		A three-dimensional figure that has two congruent and parallel faces that are polygons. The rest of the faces are parallelograms.
probability	4, 6	The likelihood or chance that a given event will occur.
product	3, 4	The answer to a multiplication problem. For example, $6 \times 3 = 18$, 18 is the product of 6×3 .
pyramid	5	A polyhedron whose base is a polygon and whose other faces are triangles that share a common vertex.
quadrants		The four sections of a coordinate grid that are separated by the axes.
quadrilateral	3	A four-sided polygon.
quart	4	A unit of capacity used to measure in the customary system of measurement. e.g. 1 quart = 2 pints
quarter	K, 1	A silver coin worth 25 cents.
quotient	3, 4, 5, 6	The answer to a division problem.
radius	4, 6	The segment, or the length of the segment, from the center of a circle to any point on the circle.
range	5	The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a set of numbers.
rational number		A number that can be expressed as a ratio of two non-zero integers.

ray	5	A part of a line that has one endpoint and goes on forever in one direction.
rectangle	K, 1, 2	A closed plane figure with four sides and four right angles.
rectangular prism		A prism with six rectangular faces.
reflect	3, 4, 6	To show a mirror image of a figure.
reflection		A transformation creating a mirror image of a figure on the opposite side of a line. A reflection is also called a flip.
region		A part of a plane.
remainder		In whole number division, when you have divided as far as you can without using decimals, what has not been divided yet is the remainder.
repeating patterns	K, 1	A pattern of a group of items that repeats over and over.
rhombus	1, 2	A parallelogram with all four sides equal in length.
right angle	3, 4, 5	An angle that measures exactly 90° .
right prism	5	A prism where all vertices form right angles and all faces are rectangles.
right triangle	3, 5	A triangle with one 90° angle.
rotate	3, 4, 6	To turn or move a figure around a fixed point.
rotation		The transformation that occurs when a figure is turned a certain angle and direction around a point. A rotation is also called a turn.
rotational symmetry	4	When a figure is rotated or turned less than a full turn around a fixed point and the shape of the figure moves onto itself and looks the same. Also called point symmetry.
rules of divisibility		Patterns that make it easier to tell whether one number is divisible by another.
same	K	Identical, equivalent, equal
scale	6	The ratio used to determine unit value as in graphs and proportion as in measurement.
scalene triangle	5	A triangle that has no congruent sides. All sides are different lengths.
scatter plot	6	A graphical diagram with points plotted to show a relationship between two sets of data.
scientific notation		A form of writing numbers as the product of a power of 10 and a decimal number greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10. i.e. $1,860,000,000 = 1.86 \times 10^9$.
seasons	1	winter, spring, summer, fall
sequence	6	An ordered set of numbers, shapes or other mathematical objects arranged according to a rule.
shorter	K	Not as long, less than.
similar	5	Similar figures have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size.
similar figures		Figures that have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size.
simplest terms	5, 6	A fraction whose numerator and denominator have no common factor greater than 1.
sixths	3, 4	Fractional number representing a part of a whole divided equally into six parts. e.g. $1/6$, $2/6$, to $6/6$
slide	3	A transformation that slides a figure a given distance in a given direction. A slide is also called a translation.

skip count	1	Counting by a given whole number greater than 1.
sort	K, 1	Group items by similar characteristics or attributes.
sphere	1, 2	A three-dimensional figure shaped like a round ball. It is one smooth curved surface where every point is the same distance from the center.
square	K, 1, 2	A rectangle with all four sides of equal length.
square number	4	A number that is the result of multiplying an integer by itself. Any square number of dots can be arranged in a square array. e.g. $4 \times 4 = 16$
standard form	4	A number written with one digit for each place value. The standard form for the number three thousand three is 3,003.
stem and leaf plot	4	A type of graph that organizes groups of data arranged by place value. The stem shows all but the last digit of a number. The leaves show the ones.
straight angle	4, 5	An angle with a measure of 180° , equal to the measure of 2 right angles, and equal to the measure of a straight line.
subtract	K, 1	An operation that tells the difference between two numbers or how many are left when some are taken away.
subtract -	1, 2	"-" is the symbol for subtraction.
sum	1, 2, 3, 4	The answer to an addition problem. e.g. In $32 + 4 = 36$, 36 is the sum.
supplementary angles	6	Two angles whose sum is 180° .
surface area	5, 6	The total area of the faces (including bases) and curved surfaces of a solid figure.
symbol	1	A sign that represents an operation or defines relationships between numbers.
table	3	An arrangement of information in rows and columns
tally mark	1	Slashes that are made to record the frequency of an item. e.g. $ = 6$
theoretical results	6	Results determined mathematically, not through experimentation. Probability (event A) = $\frac{\text{number of outcomes that result in event A}}{\text{number of all possible outcomes}}$
thirds	2, 3	Fractional number representing a part of a whole divided equally into three parts. e.g. $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{3}$
tenths	4	Fractional number representing a part of a whole divided equally into ten parts. e.g. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, to $\frac{10}{10}$
transformation	4, 6	A change in the size, shape, or position of a figure
translate	3, 4, 6	To move a figure along a line, slide.
translation		A transformation that slides a figure a given distance in a given direction. A translation is also called a slide.
trapezoid	1, 2	A quadrilateral with exactly one set of parallel sides.
triangle	K, 1, 2	A plane shape with three sides and three angles
turn	3	The movement of a figure about a fixed point. A turn is also called a rotation.
two-dimensional		A figure that has length and width, but not height. Having area, but not volume. The image on a movie screen is two-dimensional.
unit	3	A quantity used as a standard of measure.
value	1	Numerical worth or amount
variable	5	A letter or other symbol that represents a number or quantity that can change.

vertex	5	The point at which two or more sides or edges of a geometric figure meet or where two rays meet.
vertical line		A line that has right angles to the horizon. A vertical line is straight up and down.
vertices	2, 5	Points where angles, rays, or surfaces meet (corner). A cube has 8 vertices.
volume	5, 6	The amount of space occupied by an object or the amount a container can hold. The number of cubic units that fit inside a solid figure.
weight	2, 3	How heavy an object is or its mass.
whole number		Any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on.
yard	3	A customary measure of length equal to 3 feet.
zero property of multiplication	4	The product of any number and zero is zero. For example, $8 \times 0 = 0$.